



Management Discussion and Analysis
for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2016

To Our Shareholders

Management and Directors of Gamehost Inc. ("Gamehost" or the "Company") present results for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2016 (the "Quarter" and "Year" respectively).

Total operating revenues for the Quarter were down \$2.0 million or 10.3% to \$17.4 million compared to \$19.4 million in the same quarter of 2015. Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") that is attributable to shareholders of the Company ("EBITDA to Shareholders") was down \$1.1 million or 14.1% to \$6.7 million compared to \$7.8 million in the same quarter of 2015. EBITDA to Shareholders margin declined 1.8 percentage points in the Quarter to 40.4% from 42.2% in year over year comparison.

Since the start of 2015, and due to the commodity price collapse that began as early as June 2014, Gamehost has experienced a prolonged period of declining results. Our Service Plus hotel in Grande Prairie, however, managed a year over year increase in revenue this Quarter. We are encouraged by this result which reflects improved confidence and energy sector investment in this region of the province. Remaining Gamehost properties and revenue streams including hotel revenues were lower comparatively for the Quarter. Table revenues, which can be volatile, were off abnormally by 21.4% in year over year comparison for the Quarter. Rarely do all of our table revenue generating properties turn in similar results in any one quarter. However, table drop and hold percentages for all three Company casinos were uncharacteristically poor.

There are encouraging signs in Fort McMurray as well. Slot play and hold have shown some uptick in each of the last two quarters. Since reopening in mid-July 2016, following the wildfire that devastated the region, the property has performed above our pre-fire expectations.

Despite a tougher than expected Quarter, the Company's dividend payout ratio remained below the 100% mark at 91.5%. Management and the Board will continue to monitor this closely. Debt levels, at less than \$30 million are low and at an enviable ratio of one times EBITDA.

While there are still substantial hurdles to clear before the proposed Trans Mountain Pipeline project comes to fruition, recent approvals by both the federal and British Columbia governments provide good reason for optimism. Moreover, the recently elected administration in Washington, DC, has revived hopes for the halted Keystone XL Pipeline. Both projects could provide substantial benefits to Alberta's economy. These recent announcements follow on the heels of smaller Enbridge Pipeline projects (Line 7 Expansion and Line 9 Reversal), both of which also increase the capacity of getting Alberta oil to market. Relieving pipeline capacity constraints removes one factor in securing additional investment capital in the Fort McMurray and key to Alberta's, and indeed Canada's, economic security.

We continue to manage for the long term stability and security of the Company for the benefit of all shareholders.

14-Mar-17

On behalf of all management and Directors, sincerely,



David J. Will
President and Chief Executive Officer
Gamehost Inc.



Darcy J. Will
Vice President and Secretary
Gamehost Inc.

Management's discussion and analysis

for the three months ended December 31, 2016

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the business, operating results, liquidity and capital resources and other financial information of Gamehost Inc. (the "Company") is prepared as at March 14, 2017. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and accompanying notes for the twelve months ended December 31, 2016 (the "Year") and with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and accompanying notes for the year ended December 31, 2015.

This MD&A focuses on year over year comparative results for the three months ended December 31, 2016 (the "Quarter"). Readers are directed to prior MD&A for specific discussion of results of previous quarters. Previously issued financial statements and management discussion and other disclosures of the Company can be found on the Company website at www.gamehost.ca or SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Caution to the reader

Use of Non-International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") financial measures

This MD&A makes reference to financial measures that do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS. Specifically, the MD&A may reference earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"), EBITDA attributable to shareholders of the Company ("EBITDA to Shareholders"), EBITDA to Shareholders Margin and dividend pay-out ratio which are all non-IFRS financial measures. EBITDA calculations also exclude any gains or losses on retirement of assets.

Other Industry specific terms and measures relating to the operations of the Company are used throughout this MD&A and defined when they first appear and capitalized throughout this MD&A.

Forward-looking statements

This MD&A may contain forward-looking information. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements contain wording such as "anticipates", "believes", "could", "expects", "indicates", "plans" or other similar expressions that suggest future outcomes or events. Forward looking information contains risks and uncertainties of varying significance. The Company attempts to minimize the use of forward-looking information. Any use of forward-looking information reflects reasonable assumptions made on the basis of management's current beliefs with information known by management at the time of writing. Factors that may affect results include, but are not limited to, governmental legislation and regulation at the national, provincial or municipal level, general or local business and economic conditions, financial market volatility, the good standing of our business, gaming and liquor licenses, competition, consumer preferences and disposable incomes, demographic shifts and weather patterns. Any number of these factors, or others, could cause actual results to differ from forward-looking information. Additional discussion about the inherent risks in forward-looking information and any Company assumptions of risk can be found in the Business risks, opportunities and outlook section at the end of this MD&A.

These factors and other risks and uncertainties are discussed in the Company's continuous disclosure documents filed with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities from time to time, and included in the "Risk Factors" section of the Company's most recent Annual Information Form. Continuous disclosure documents are on public record through SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Forward-looking information contained in this MD&A or documents incorporated by reference are relevant only at the date of the MD&A or document date. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information as there can be no assurances that the plans, intentions or expectations upon which they are based will occur. The Company undertakes no obligation to publically revise forward-looking information to reflect subsequent events or circumstances.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. The Company's internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures include policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that reasonably, accurately and fairly represent transactions of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as required to permit the preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS and that receipts and expenditures are made with appropriate authorization of the Company's management and directors and; (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting or disclosure controls and procedures that occurred during the Quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting. The effectiveness of Internal control over financial reporting has been evaluated and management has concluded that the Company's Internal control over financial reporting is effective. There is no "material weakness" relating to the design of the Company's Internal control over financial reporting (a "material weakness" is defined as a deficiency or combination of deficiencies in Internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the reporting issuer's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.)

The Company used COSO 1992 as its framework for establishing internal control over financial reporting. An updated version of the framework ("COSO 2013") replaced the original framework in December 2014. The Company is currently studying the new framework with intentions to implement any required changes to internal controls.

The effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures has been evaluated. Management has concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are operating effectively.

Organizational structure

Gamehost Inc. is incorporated in Canada under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta). The consolidated financial statements of the Company are comprised of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Shares

The Company had 24.7 million common shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2016 (24.7 million - December 31, 2015) and 24.7 million common shares issued and outstanding at March 14, 2017 which trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol GH. The Company is authorized to issue any number of and any class of shares.

Address

The head office of the Company is located at #104, 548 Laura Avenue, Red Deer County, Alberta, T4E 0A5. The registered office of the Company is located at 2800, 715 – 5th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 2X6.

Overview of Gamehost

The Company's activities are currently confined to the province of Alberta, Canada. Operations include Boomtown Casino ("Boomtown") in Fort McMurray, Great Northern Casino ("Great Northern") and Service Plus Inns & Suites ("Service Plus"), a limited service hotel, in Grande Prairie. As a complement to the Grande Prairie hotel, the Company owns a retail complex ("Strip Mall") that leases space to a pub/eatery. The Company has a 91% ownership interest in Deerfoot Inn & Casino Inc., ("Deerfoot"), in Calgary.

Gaming operations of the Company are controlled by the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission (the "AGLC"). Operations include Company owned table games and government owned slot machines, video lottery terminals and lottery ticket outlets. Hotel operations of the Company include full and limited service hotels, banquet and convention services. Food, beverages and entertainment are offered at each of the Company's casino locations.

The Company believes in a combined entertainment and hospitality model. Our model targets the entertainment seeker and social occasional gamer. Clean, inviting venues that deliver live entertainment, lounging and dining, rest and relaxation together with gaming are situated in community based locales.

The Company's current policy is to provide consistent and regular monthly 'eligible' dividends to shareholders to the extent that cash flows, operating metrics and future needs for cash support continuation of the policy. Dividends are declared to be 'eligible' because the Company has not benefited from any preferential tax rates requiring it to pay ordinary or non-eligible dividends. Eligible dividends are taxed at lower marginal rates to the recipient. The Company's board of directors retain the right to modify the dividend policy from time to time at their discretion.

Overall financial results and condition of the Company

Boomtown Casino in Fort McMurray re-opened on July 15, 2016 following a forced evacuation on May 3, 2016 due to an area wildfire. Payments and accruals for business profits claims have been recorded to other income. Consequently, twelve month comparative results for operating revenue streams as well as operating metrics are substantially lower than would otherwise be expected for the Year.

Operating revenue was off \$2.0 million to \$17.4 million from \$19.4 million in year over year comparison for the Quarter. Segmented revenue streams were all lower compared to the prior year.

EBITDA to Shareholders fell by \$1.1 million, a 14.1% decrease year over year for the Quarter. EBITDA to Shareholders margins for the Quarter decreased 1.8 percentage points to 40.4% from 42.2% the previous year.

At the end of the Quarter, the Company had \$166.7 million in total assets, down \$3.4 million from the start of the 2016. Cash balances of \$14.7 million were down \$1.1 million from the start of 2016. Total debt stands at \$29.8 million, an increase of \$0.6 million since the start of 2016. The Company's current debt to EBITDA ratio is 1.0 to 1.

Quarterly performance summary

Quarterly performance	2016				2015			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Operating Revenue	17.4	17.0	14.8	18.1	19.4	18.8	19.3	19.8
Cost of sales	(10.2)	(9.8)	(8.8)	(10.5)	(11.1)	(10.3)	(10.9)	(11.0)
Gross Profit	7.2	7.2	6.0	7.6	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.8
Other income	-	0.6	1.1	-	-	-	0.1	-
Administrative expenses	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.3)
Profit from operating activities	6.1	6.8	6.0	6.5	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.5
Finance costs net of finance income	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.4)
Profit before income tax	5.8	6.5	5.7	6.2	6.9	7.3	6.8	7.1
Income tax expense	(1.2)	(2.0)	(2.1)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(1.0)	(2.6)	(1.7)
Profit	4.6	4.5	3.6	4.6	5.2	6.3	4.2	5.4
Less Non-controlling interests	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Profit attributable to shareholders	4.4	4.2	3.3	4.3	4.9	5.9	3.9	5.1
Earnings per share								
Basic and diluted	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.21
EBITDA to Shareholders	6.7	7.4	6.5	7.1	7.8	8.0	7.9	8.1
EBITDA to Shareholders %	40.4%	43.5%	41.1%	41.3%	42.2%	44.7%	42.9%	42.9%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Operating segments

The Company's reportable segments are strategic business units that offer different services. They are managed separately because of their unique operational and marketing requirements. Each segment complements the other segments, but is managed separately. The Gaming segment includes three casinos offering slot, VLT, lottery and table games. The Hotel segment includes two hotels catering to mid-range clients. The Food and Beverage segment has operations that are located within the casinos and hotels as a complement to those segments.

twelve months ended December 31, 2016	Gaming	Hotel	Food & Beverage	Corporate, Other ⁽¹⁾	Total
Operating revenue and other income as % of total	63%	15%	22%	0%	100.0%
Operating revenue and other income	42.8	10.5	15.5	0.3	69.1
Net finance (costs) income	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.2)	0.1	(1.0)
Depreciation	(1.3)	(1.5)	(0.6)	-	(3.4)
Other cost of sales and administrative expenses	(18.9)	(5.7)	(11.3)	(4.5)	(40.4)
Profit (loss) before income taxes	22.2	2.8	3.4	(4.1)	24.3
Segment assets	76.4	61.6	24.8	3.9	166.7
Segment liabilities	12.0	15.2	6.3	8.9	42.4
Capital expenditures	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.4

twelve months ended December 31, 2015	Gaming	Hotel	Food & Beverage	Corporate, Other ⁽¹⁾	Total
Operating revenue and other income as % of total	62%	16%	22%	0%	100%
Operating revenue and other income	47.9	12.2	17.3	0.1	77.5
Other gains (losses)	-	-	-	-	-
Net finance (costs) income	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.3)	0.2	(1.3)
Depreciation	(1.4)	(1.6)	(0.7)	-	(3.7)
Other cost of sales and administrative expenses	(21.2)	(6.3)	(12.5)	(4.4)	(44.4)
Profit (loss) before income taxes	24.7	3.7	3.8	(4.1)	28.1
Segment assets	77.7	62.8	25.5	4.1	170.1
Segment liabilities	11.6	14.8	6.1	10.4	42.9
Capital expenditures	0.3	0.4	0.1	-	0.8

¹ Corporate and other consists of revenues and expenses which are not allocated to segments and do not meet the definition of an operating segment on their own.

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Operating revenue

Operating revenue consists of revenues generated by the Company's operating assets, Boomtown Casino, Great Northern Casino, Service Plus Inns and Suites in Grande Prairie and the Deerfoot Inn & Casino. Major revenue streams include rooming revenue, table gaming, slot machines, food and beverage sales and ancillary revenues.

Operating revenue	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
Operating revenue	67.3	77.4	(13.0%)	17.4	19.4	(10.3%)

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

With the exception of Service Plus, all other operating assets recorded lower revenues year over year on the Quarter.

Boomtown Casino in Fort McMurray was closed for ten weeks beginning May 3, 2016 due to Fort McMurray area wildfires. Comparative results for the Year for operating revenue and related operating metrics are significantly lower as a result of the closure.

Room revenue

Room revenue includes both guest and meeting room sales at hotels. Occupancy includes sold and complementary rooms while Average Daily Rate (“ADR”) is calculated as guest room revenue divided by sold rooms only.

Room revenue	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
Room revenue	10.2	11.8	(13.6%)	2.5	2.7	(7.4%)
Occupancy	62.0%	68.4%	(6.4%)	61.4%	66.8%	(5.4%)
ADR	\$145.63	\$151.88	(\$6.25)	\$142.44	\$149.47	(\$7.03)
% of operating revenue	15.2%	15.2%	(0.0%)	14.4%	13.9%	0.5%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Hotel rooming results vary by region in the province for the Quarter.

At Service Plus, in year over year comparisons for the Quarter, rooming revenues were up 2.0% and occupancy was up 3.1 percentage points to 70.8% from 67.7%. ADR was lower by \$3.26 in year over year comparison for the Quarter. We are encouraged by this result as it reflects higher business confidence and spending in the oil patch which, if continued, will eventually trickle down to consumer confidence and retail spending including at our casino. The result is all the more encouraging considering the Quarter included two additional hotel properties operating in the market that were not present in Q4 2015. For the Year, Service Plus revenues are down 14.3%, occupancy down 8.4% and ADR off \$4.92. Reported figures are before intercompany eliminations included in the above table.

Deerfoot rooming revenue was off 12.3% for the Quarter in year over year comparison. ADR was down by \$8.89 and occupancy fell 3.9 percentage points to 56.3% from 60.2% from the year ago quarter. For the Year, Deerfoot revenues are down 12.1%, occupancy down 4.3% and ADR off \$8.34. Following traditional economic patterns, the uptick in field activity we are witnessing in Grande Prairie, if sustained, should follow in time to the corporate region of Calgary and to future results at the Deerfoot.

Table game revenue

Table play and table revenue sharing is regulated in Alberta by the AGLC. In general terms, ‘Drop’ is the total amount of money cashed to chips at most table games. ‘Hold’ is the amount kept by the table from the Drop. Hold % is the measure of the Hold to the Drop and can fluctuate significantly. Table Hold % should average in the 17% range where practised players are involved. Greater participation by inexperienced players can result in higher Hold percentages. Drop, Hold and Hold % are not always reliable indicators of table activity as demonstrated by the following examples:

Example 1 – A player buys \$20,000 in chips at a table. The player plays one hand, loses \$2,000, and cashes out. The Drop is high at \$20,000, the Hold is good at \$2,000 considering the amount and duration of play. The Hold Percentage is low at 10%. The table was not busy.

Example 2 – A player buys \$5,000 in chips at a table. The player plays all evening before losing \$1,000 and cashing out. The Drop is low at \$5,000, the Hold is low at \$1,000 considering the amount and duration of play. The Hold Percentage is high at 20%. The table was busy.

The preceding examples demonstrate how variables can provide fluctuating results for Drop, Hold and Hold %. These statistics can be misleading. At the end of the day, the only measure that really counts is Hold.

Hold is shared in varying percentages between charities and the casino operator depending on the size and location of the casino. The operator's percentage of the Hold is the 'Net' or Net Table Revenue. The game of Poker has a 'Pot' rather than a Drop. The Pot is the total amount anted and bet by players at a poker table. 'Rake' is the total amount of the Pot that is retained by the table and is usually a flat fee for each hand played. Rake is shared in varying percentages between charities and the casino operator depending on agreements with the AGLC. The operator's percentage of the Rake is the 'Net'. Financial statements of the Company report only the Net of the Hold or Rake.

Net table revenue	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
General, progressive and high limit	11.3	13.5	(16.3%)	2.7	3.5	(22.9%)
Poker	2.7	3.1	(12.9%)	0.6	0.7	(14.3%)
Total	14.0	16.6	(15.7%)	3.3	4.2	(21.4%)
% of operating revenue	20.8%	21.4%	(0.6%)	19.0%	21.6%	(2.6%)

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

# of tables	End of Period		
	2016	2015	+(-)
All Others	42	43	(1)
Poker	16	16	-
Progressive Table Games	8	8	-
Total	66	67	(1)

Drop and Hold	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
Drop	102.8	121.2	(15.2%)	25.2	30.3	(16.8%)
Hold %	19.8%	20.1%	(0.3%)	19.0%	20.2%	(1.2%)

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Tables had a difficult time across the board during the Quarter with lower Table Drop and Hold % reported at all properties.

Boomtown table Drop fell 11.5% and Hold % fell 3.2 percentage points for a combined 22.6% decrease in Net revenue year over year for the Quarter. For the Year, Drop is lower by 28.4% while Hold % is down 3.9 percentage points for a Net revenue decline of 38.2%. Poker revenues were up 5.9% year over year for the Quarter, but down 25.7% for the Year. Twelve month figures include a two and a half month period of inactivity due to the forced closure of the casino as a result of area wildfires in Fort McMurray. Some regular players have not returned to Fort McMurray following the fire. In addition, there has been a large turn over in transient workforces in the community which has had a detrimental impact on table activity. Generally, table players are less numerous than slot players and it takes time for less experienced gamblers to adopt table games. Management has implemented programs designed to entice players to the tables and poker room.

At Great Northern, table Drop fell 18.0% while Hold % was down 2.3 percentage points resulting in a 24.9% drop in Net revenues year over year for the Quarter. For the Year, Drop is lower by 25.5% while Hold % improved by 5.6 percentage points for a Net revenue decline of 7.0%. Poker revenues on the other hand rose by 13.3% in year over year comparison for the Quarter and are higher by 12.6% for the Year. Recent improvements in energy sector activity in the Grande Prairie area should eventually translate into better table numbers. Tables at this casino attract a younger demographic who have been particularly hard hit by the job losses in the region.

At Deerfoot, table Drop fell 17.7% while Hold % fell 0.6 percentage points for a combined 20.6% decrease in Net revenue year over year for the Quarter. For the Year, Drop is lower by 10.0% while Hold % is lower by 0.3 percentage points for a Net revenue decline of 11.6%. Poker revenues declined 29.7% year over year for the Quarter and down 12.4% for the Year. One table was removed during the Year.

Slot revenue

In Alberta, slot machine odds are regulated by the AGLC. The revenue sharing arrangement for amounts won by the machines ("Win") is also set by the AGLC. Under the current arrangement, casino operators, charities and the provincial government share the Win on a 15/15/70 split respectively. Average machine Win/day is determined by the number of hours each machine operates, how much money is played on each machine ('Cash Play') during hours of operation and amount of Win for each machine. Revenue to the operator, or 'Net', is determined by all of the above factors and arrangements.

Slot statistics	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
Cash Play	1,964.1	2,245.8	(12.5%)	510.5	536.4	(4.8%)
Machines ¹	1,641	1,641	nil	1,641	1,641	nil

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

¹ At the end of the Year / Quarter

Slot revenue	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
Net	21.5	24.4	(11.9%)	5.7	5.9	(3.4%)
% of operating revenue	31.9%	31.5%	0.4%	32.8%	30.4%	2.4%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Boomtown Cash Play was up 2.8% and Net revenue was 0.6% higher than the same quarter in 2015. For the Year, Cash Play is down 22.1% and Net revenue is down 22.1% due to the two and a half month closure of the casino as a result of the Fort McMurray area wildfires in the spring. There were no changes to the number of slot machines at Boomtown during the Quarter. We are pleased with the results during the Quarter and expect further improvement as the fire reconstruction effort in the community ramps up in the spring.

Great Northern Cash Play fell 9.0% and Net revenue fell 8.0% in year over year comparison for the Quarter. For the Year, Cash Play is down 14.0% and Net revenue is down 13.8%. Following a temporary removal of three slot machines during September the machine count is back to the regular total of 424 at the end of the Quarter.

Deerfoot Cash Play fell 8.0% and Net revenue fell 5.1% in year over year comparison for the Quarter. For the Year, Cash Play is down 4.6% and Net revenue is down 3.3%. Deerfoot, however, continues to hold up well in the market share battle in Calgary, assisted by higher population growth in the city's south east quadrant. There were no changes to the number of slot machines at Deerfoot during the Quarter.

Food & beverage (“F&B”) revenue

Food service operating arrangements differ by property from 100% owner operations to combinations of owner and 3rd party operating agreements. Only beverage service is consistently delivered directly by the Company. Where food operations are run by a 3rd party, the Company records only the commission on those sales.

F&B Revenue	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
Food & mix	5.9	6.7	(11.9%)	1.6	1.9	(15.8%)
Liquor	8.9	10.1	(11.9%)	2.6	2.8	(7.1%)
Total	14.8	16.8	(11.9%)	4.2	4.7	(10.6%)
% of operating revenue	22.0%	21.7%	0.3%	24.1%	24.2%	(0.1%)

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Boomtown combined F&B revenues were up 1.3% during the Quarter over the same quarter in 2015 but down for the Year due to area wildfires causing a temporary closure in the spring. For the Year, combined F&B revenues were down 16.7%.

Great Northern Casino's combined F&B revenues for the Quarter were down 14.2% from the year ago quarter. For the Year they are down a similar 13.9%.

Deerfoot combined F&B revenues were down 13.2% for the Quarter compared to the same quarter in 2015. For the year, combined F&B revenues were lower by 10.5%.

Ancillary revenue

Ancillary revenue includes the more significant items of automated teller (ATM) fees including cash call kiosks, video lottery terminals (VLTs), lottery ticket sales, live entertainment sales, cigarette sales, equipment rentals, movie rentals and other room charges to hotel guests.

Ancillary revenue	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
Total	6.8	7.8	(12.8%)	1.7	1.9	(10.5%)
% of operating revenue	10.1%	10.1%	0.0%	9.8%	9.8%	0.0%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Ancillary revenues are highly correlated to gaming activity most significantly from ATM fees which were down 8.3% year over year on the Quarter. The closure of Boomtown casino during the Fort McMurray wildfire resulted in a larger year over year decline for the Year. Three additional VLTs were added during the Year.

Cost of sales

The Company's consolidated statement of comprehensive income uses the 'Function' rather than the 'Nature' method of reporting operating expenses. Costs are reported based on their function within the Company. For example, wage costs that are a function of generating revenue are considered a cost of sales rather than by nature a human resource expense. The Company includes in cost of sales all costs of product sold, direct marketing and promotion expenses, direct human resources costs and administrative personnel where they are integral to managing sales and all other direct operating costs at the facility level. Depreciation of the facility assets are also included in cost of sales.

Cost of sales	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
Total	39.3	43.3	(9.2%)	10.2	11.1	(8.1%)
% of operating revenue	58.4%	55.9%	2.5%	58.6%	57.2%	1.4%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

All insured costs during the ten week period of closure for Boomtown Casino have been removed from cost of sales to eliminate the distortive effect on comparative cost of sales operating metrics. Insured costs were reclassified as continuing expenses which are netted against insurance proceeds and reported as a component of other income.

Management has been diligent in finding cost savings and deferrals. Spending on repairs & maintenance remains significantly lower in 2016 compared to 2015. A new supply agreement for electricity and reduced premises lease costs for Boomtown have contributed significant savings in year over year comparisons during the Quarter and Year. Deteriorating economies of scale still result in higher Cost of sales when measured as a percentage of operating revenue. Increases in minimum wage have worked against other cost savings initiatives.

Cost of sales - cost of product

Cost of product includes the costs of food, beverage and other incidental items purchased for resale. Cost of product will follow the performance of F&B revenue. Other incidental items of cost of product are made up of mostly room service charges in the hotel for such items as long distance telephone, movie rentals, laundry, etc. Cost of product as a percentage of corresponding revenues will fluctuate moderately for food & mix and liquor categories depending on the sales mix of individual products. More significant variations in the cost of product percentage can be experienced for sales of other incidental items due to the dissimilar nature of the products included.

Cost of product	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
Food & Mix	2.0	2.3	(13.0%)	0.5	0.7	(28.6%)
Liquor	2.0	2.3	(13.0%)	0.6	0.6	0.0%
Other	0.3	0.2	50.0%	-	-	-
Total	4.3	4.8	(10.4%)	1.1	1.3	(15.4%)
% of operating revenue	6.4%	6.2%	0.2%	6.3%	6.7%	(0.4%)

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Cost of product %	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
Food & Mix	33.9%	34.3%	(0.4%)	31.3%	36.8%	(5.5%)
Liquor	22.5%	22.8%	(0.3%)	23.1%	21.4%	1.7%
Other	54.3%	51.1%	3.2%	52.8%	48.0%	4.8%

Both Boomtown and Great Northern have commission based third party arrangements for food services. Therefore, food sales at these locations do not factor significantly into cost of product results. Total Food and Mix revenues are driven largely by Deerfoot. In general, food margins suffer with reduced sales volumes whereas liquor margins experience minimal fluctuation with changes in sales volumes.

Tax increases on alcohol and imported US\$ food items are squeezing margins for both food and liquor offerings. Economic realities in the communities we operate in make passing these costs through to consumers a challenge. Menu offerings have been adjusted to compensate where possible.

Cost of sales - operating labour

Operating labour includes wages, salaries, bonuses, benefit costs, payroll taxes and other miscellaneous human resource costs directly attributable to the smooth and safe operation of each facility. No corporate overhead costs are included.

Operating labour	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
Operating labour	18.9	20.1	(6.0%)	5.0	5.2	(3.8%)
% of operating revenue	28.1%	26.0%	2.1%	28.7%	26.8%	1.9%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Reduced economies of scale have driven up operating labour costs as a percentage of operating revenue.

Alberta increased the provincial minimum wage by \$1.00/hour effective October 1, 2016. The increase is countering Company efforts to hold labour costs down.

Cost of sales - marketing and promotions

Marketing and promotions include all donations, sponsorships and complementary services offered at properties in addition to direct sales and advertising expenses. Staff promotions, including discounted meal vouchers, are also included under this heading.

Marketing	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
Total	3.2	3.3	(3.0%)	0.8	0.9	(11.1%)
% of operating revenue	4.8%	4.3%	0.5%	4.6%	4.6%	0.0%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Increased and targeted promotional spending to existing clientele through loyalty campaigns and personalized promotions while customers are 'on premises' is helping to maintain slot play and drive table play. Management is trying to be as cost effective as possible with promotional dollars using blanket advertising methods to promote leisure hotel stays and entertainment.

Cost of sales - other operating costs

Some of the more significant expenditures in this classification include entertainment, premises leases, repairs & maintenance, utilities, property taxes, depreciation and operating supplies.

Other operating costs	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
Total	12.9	15.1	(14.6%)	3.3	3.7	(10.8%)
% of operating revenue	19.2%	19.5%	(0.3%)	19.0%	19.1%	(0.1%)

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Sharp reductions in live entertainment expenses and utility costs resulted in lower year over year comparatives and improvements in other operating costs as a percentage of operating revenue. The 10 week period of Boomtowns closure caused by area wild fires resulted in a minimization of lease costs during the Quarter. The Boomtown lease includes a cost component based on a percentage of annual top line sales.

Other income

Other income consists of the net leasing profits from an investment property being the Strip Mall in Grande Prairie located next to the Service Plus hotel. Other income also includes net settlements from insurance claims.

Other income	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
Net profits from investment property	0.2	0.1	100.0%	-	-	-
Insurance proceeds	2.6	-	-	-	-	-
Continuing and extra expenses	(1.0)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1.8	0.1	1700.0%	-	-	-

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

The Company's insurance policies provide full coverage for liability and damages sustained to Company properties subject to certain deductibles as well as full business profits coverage for periods ranging from 18 months to 24 months.

The Company has recorded income from net proceeds received from insurance claims made related to area wildfires that caused the May 3, 2016 temporary closure of our Boomtown Casino in Fort McMurray, AB. The property reopened July 15, 2016. During the Year, the Company settled business interruption claims with the insurer covering the period of closure as well as claims related to all property damage. The business profits indemnity period extends to November 3, 2017.

Operating results subsequent to Boomtown reopening have exceeded pre-fire expectations as mutually agreed with our insurer. The claim, however, will remain open for the full indemnity period of 18 months from the May 3, 2016 date of loss. Should business profits in future periods fall below mutually agreed pre-fire expectations, additional claim amounts will be submitted to the insurer.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenditures include all costs not directly attributable to the operation of the company's operating assets. Management fees, costs associated with being a public issuer, professional fees, corporate office costs, corporate travel expenses and depreciation of corporate assets are included in this category.

Administrative expenses	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
Total	4.5	4.8	(6.3%)	1.1	1.1	0.0%
% of operating revenue	6.7%	6.2%	0.5%	6.3%	5.7%	0.6%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Administrative fees are lower in annual comparison for the Year on reduced management fees which are based on corporate profitability and reduced depreciation on declining undepreciated asset balances.

Net finance costs

Interest expense is recorded on the Company's demand debt, accrued interest on convertible debentures and amortization of the conversion privilege and issue costs of debentures.

Net finance costs	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
Total	1.0	1.3	(23.1%)	0.3	0.3	0.0%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

The Company's debentures matured in July of 2015 resulting in a year over year reduction in debenture interest for the Year. This was partially offset by higher interest expense on additional revolving credit balances.

Income tax

Income tax includes provision for current income taxes, timing differences between depreciation recorded by the Company on property, plant and equipment versus amounts allowed for tax purposes and timing differences on amortization of cumulative eligible capital and that allowed for tax purposes. Originations and changes in timing differences are also recorded to income tax expense in the period in which the originations or changes occur. Taxes are calculated using corporate tax rates substantively enacted for the period the taxes are expected to be payable.

Income tax	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
Provision for current income tax	7.3	10.2	(28.4%)	1.9	2.6	(26.9%)
Taxes arising from changes in timing differences	(0.3)	(3.2)	(90.6%)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(22.2%)
Income tax expense	7.0	7.0	0.0%	1.2	1.7	(29.4%)

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

The combined federal and provincial tax rate in Alberta is 27.00% comparable to a 26.01% tax rate for 2015.

Changes to tax legislation in 2011 limited a deferral of tax on income earned by a corporation through a partnership in circumstances where the partnership has a fiscal period that differs from the corporation's tax year. Transitional rules provide for a five year period for eliminating the deferral. The last of this deferred partnership was brought into taxable income during the Quarter.

Reconciliation of EBITDA to Shareholders to Profit

EBITDA to Shareholders to Profit	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
EBITDA to Shareholders	27.6	31.8	(13.2%)	6.7	7.8	(14.1%)
EBITDA to Shareholders Margin	41.4%	43.1%	(1.7%)	40.4%	42.2%	(1.8%)
Adjustments:						
Amortization on property, plant and equipment	(3.4)	(3.7)	(8.1%)	(0.9)	(0.9)	0.0%
Finance costs	(1.1)	(1.4)	(21.4%)	(0.3)	(0.3)	0.0%
Income tax expense	(7.0)	(7.0)	0.0%	(1.2)	(1.7)	(29.4%)
EBITDA attributable to non-controlling interest	1.2	1.4	(14.3%)	0.3	0.3	(0.0%)
Profit	17.3	21.1	(18.0%)	4.6	5.2	(11.5%)

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Facility enhancement

Capital expenditures	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
Capital maintenance	0.4	0.8	(50.0%)	0.1	0.2	(50.0%)

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

The Company incurred minimal capital maintenance expenses in 2016 following an extensive program in 2014 and 2015.

Financial condition

Liquidity

Net cash provided by operating activities totalled \$5.5 million for the Quarter compared to \$5.1 million in Q4 2015. At the end of the Quarter cash balances totalled \$14.7 million compared to \$15.8 million at the start of 2016. Factors affecting the Company's ability to generate cash in the near and longer terms are listed in the section 'Forward looking statements'. These factors are discussed in more specific terms in the section 'Business risks, opportunities and outlook'.

The Company has a revolving credit line of \$18.0 million of which \$8.2 was available to be drawn at the end of the Year.

The Company's cash balances are made up of cash floats and traditional bank balances only.

The Company has a 91% Participating Interest in the operating activities of the Deerfoot and an 87.75% Contributing Interest Responsibility for any capital requirements of the Deerfoot that are provided by financing or can not be provided from operating cash flow.

Working capital

Internal working capital requirements for the Company consists of cash floats for the operation of gaming tables, slot machines, VLT's, ATM machines, TITO Kiosks, POS terminals, progressive jackpots and petty cash. Float amounts are set by management and will fluctuate based on activity levels in the casinos. Management works to minimize any float balances on premises to a maximum 150% of combined slot Cash Play and table Drop activity levels with cash surplus held in bank accounts.

In addition to cash floats on premises, the Company maintains cash sufficient to fund one month's operating expenses, one month's interest cost on traditional debt facilities and one month's dividends payable to the Common Shareholders less amounts due to related parties. Unused portions of revolving debt are considered working capital in the Company's determination of internal working capital.

Inventory levels and receivable targets vary by operation. Minimum targets include turning combined liquor and food inventories three times per month. Receivables are limited to hotel and banquet operations. Operations are expected to maintain a days sales outstanding (DSO) not greater than 45 days. The Company's objective is to maintain the highest relationship with suppliers and remits all payables within stated terms, typically 30 days, but will take advantage of all early payment discounts offered.

The AGLC requires all casinos to maintain a Minimum Continuing Net Working Capital Position ("MCNWCP"). The MCNWCP is a requirement for casino operations only. Additional working capital from non-casino operations and available debt facilities can be used to satisfy the requirement. The calculation of MCNWCP includes cash floats, restricted cash, one month's operating expenses and one month's interest costs on debt facilities including debentures. The Company is compliant with MCNWCP requirements.

The Company's term debt held by Gamehost Limited Partnership and Deerfoot include demand clauses in the event certain performance covenants are not met. The Company is in compliance with all covenants as at December 31, 2016 and March 14, 2017.

Commitments

The Company has an 87.75% Contributing Interest Responsibility to Deerfoot for any capital funding requirements. All current capital requirements of Deerfoot have been satisfied. No capital was contributed during the Year.

The Company has certain other commitments for equipment, services and premises rent under operating leases for which the future minimum payments are as follows:

Commitments						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter
Total	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.1	-

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Dividend policy and practice

The board of directors of the Company is responsible for determining the dividend policy of the Company. Under the Alberta Business Corporations Act (the "ABCA"), the dividend policy must comply with the requirements of the ABCA, including satisfying the dividend test applicable to ABCA companies (i.e. an ABCA company shall not declare or pay a dividend if there are reasonable grounds for believing that (a) a company is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due or (b) the realizable value of the company's assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and stated capital of all classes).

The monthly dividend policy of the Company is designed to provide for regular monthly dividend payments to holders of common shares to the extent that cash flows, operating metrics and future needs for cash support continuation of same. The Company's Board of Directors retain the right to modify such dividend policy from time to time at its discretion. In May 2016, Management and the Board of Directors felt it prudent to reduce the regular monthly dividend by 21.6% to \$0.0575 per share from \$0.0733 per share in order to preserve cash, maintain the strength of our balance sheet and position the Company for potential accretive opportunities as they may arise.

Dividend pay-out ratio

There is no standardized method for calculating dividend pay-out ratio under IFRS. The Company's method for determining its dividend pay-out ratio aims to match all cash liabilities incurred in operations of the Company with EBITDA earned during the same period. The calculation also eliminates the effects of any tax deferrals available to the Company.

Dividend pay-out ratio	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2016	2015	+(-)	2016	2015	+(-)
EBITDA to Shareholders	27.6	31.8	(13.2%)	6.7	7.8	(14.1%)
Adjustments (excl. Non-controlling interest portions)						
Scheduled principal payments on demand debt	(1.9)	(2.1)	(9.5%)	(0.5)	(0.5)	0.0%
Interest expensed	(1.1)	(1.5)	(26.7%)	(0.3)	(0.3)	0.0%
Income tax expense	(7.0)	(7.0)	0.0%	(1.2)	(1.7)	(29.4%)
	17.6	21.2	(17.0%)	4.7	5.3	(11.3%)
Dividends declared	19.0	21.4	(11.2%)	4.3	5.5	(21.8%)
Surplus (deficit) to dividends declared	(1.4)	(0.2)	600.0%	0.4	(0.2)	(300.0%)
¹ Normalized pay-out ratio	108.0%	100.9%	7.1%	91.5%	103.8%	(12.3%)

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

¹ Share repurchases and capital expenditures funded by operating earnings are removed for the purposes of normalizing dividend pay-out ratios.

Productive capacity

The Company's assets include land, land improvements, buildings, leasehold improvements, and furniture, fixtures and equipment. At the end of the Quarter, productive capacity of the Company consisted of 122 guest rooms and 1 meeting room at Service Plus, 188 guest rooms, 10 meeting/banquet rooms, 1 showroom, 3 restaurants and a lounge at Deerfoot and ancillary amenities for both facilities. Great Northern has a cafe and a segregated showroom while Boomtown has a cafe and an integrated stage/live entertainment area. Also included in productive capacity are the Company's interests in three gaming licenses, one each for Boomtown Casino, Great Northern Casino and Deerfoot Casino. Together these licenses provide a revenue stream for the Company from an equivalent 1,683 electronic gaming devices, 66 table/poker games and other ancillary equipment. The table below summarizes changes in productive capacity since the beginning of operations.

Productive capacity								
Year	Event	Gaming Sq. Ft	Banquet sq. ft.	Guest rooms	F & B seating	Electronic gaming devices	Tables	Lease/ retail sq. ft.
2003	Inception of Fund	31,864		123	165	420	32	10,530
2003	Great Northern Casino Expansion	9,800	1,200		45	59		
	AGLC adds slot machines					20		
2004	AGLC adds slot machines					83		
2005	Deerfoot opening	24,000	8,000	75	140	252	13	
2006	Boomtown Casino expansion	11,000			40	193		
	AGLC adds slot machines					20		
2007	Deerfoot renovation	480			(20)	23		
2008	AGLC adds slot machines					16		
	Stampede Joint Venture	19,200	480		60	120	8	
	AGLC adds slot machines					3		
2009	AGLC adds slot machines					8		
	Stampede Joint Venture now discontinued operations	(19,200)	(480)		(60)	(120)	(8)	
2010	AGLC adds slot machines					60		
	AGLC adds VLTs					3		
	Acquisition of an additional interest in Deerfoot	31,212	10,200	113	153	448	20	
	Deerfoot table addition						2	
2011	AGLC adds VLTs					3		
2012	AGLC adds slot machines					1		
	AGLC adds VLTs					3		
2013	AGLC adds slot machines	400				30		
	AGLC adds bingo at Great Northern	870	(870)			80		
	AGLC adds VLTs at Great Northern					6		
	Great Northern Casino lounge/showroom expansion		2,600		55			
2014	AGLC adds slot machines					5		
	AGLC adds VLTs at Great Northern					20		
	Bingo closed at Great Northern	(270)	270			(80)		
	Service Plus guestroom decommissioned for use as breakfast room commissary			(1)				
2015	AGLC adds VLTs at Deerfoot					4		
2016	Deerfoot removes table						(1)	
	AGLC adds VLTs at Deerfoot					3		
at December 31, 2016		109,356	21,400	310	578	1,683	66	10,530

Productive capacity maintenance

Productive capacity maintenance costs for facilities of the Company are minimal. Maintaining the shine on our properties so that they continue to attract guests is largely a program of regular refurbishment such as paint or new carpets. For the most part, maintenance costs are treated as operational expenses at the time they are incurred and as such are already included in the periodic cash provided by (used for) operating activities as reported in financial statements. Management may, however, undertake smaller capital projects to be paid from cash generated from operating activities. These capital costs, when funded from operating cash flow, would fall into the category of productive capacity maintenance for the purpose of determining cash available for dividend distribution.

Liquor sales require the Company to hold valid liquor licenses issued by the AGLC. Productive capacity maintenance of liquor sales is most significantly related to keeping these licenses in good standing, and requires the Company to pay for liquor orders electronically prior to delivery from AGLC wholesale.

Slot, VLT and Lottery equipment is owned and maintained by the AGLC. Tables are owned or leased and maintained by the Company. Productive capacity maintenance of both tables and electronic gaming devices are more significantly measured in terms of maintenance of the Company's charitable gaming operator licenses issued by the AGLC. Holders of these licenses must adhere to a strict set of terms and conditions. Furthermore, the three year licenses are subject to annual due diligence audits by the AGLC which are an expense to the Company. The Company's charitable gaming operator licenses have consistently received favourable results from these audits. Current licenses are valid to June 30, 2017, but the Company considers the licenses to have indefinite life.

Average annual capitalized costs for productive capacity maintenance are not expected to exceed \$0.8 million.

Discretionary and other items

From time to time, at their discretion, management or directors may elect to use or reserve cash for other purposes. Discretionary uses of cash reduce the availability of cash for distribution to shareholders.

Long-term unfunded contractual obligations

The Company has no long-term unfunded contractual obligations. The Company does not have a pension plan or stock based compensation plan. The benign nature of the Company's operations does not require that reserves be set up for environmental clean up, asset retirement or other real or potential liabilities.

Capital Strategy

Current debt instruments will be maintained or eliminated to the extent they allow for repayment. All of the Company's traditional bank debt instruments allow for additional payments without penalty. Debt maintenance includes regular amortized monthly principal payments and intermittent payments on outstanding revolving debt instruments when surplus cash is available. Management's objective is to limit Total Debt to EBITDA to a ratio of 2.0 to 1 or less until such time as opportunities encourage a different strategy. The Company's Total Debt to EBITDA ratio at the end of the Year is 1.0 to 1.

Larger scale expansions or acquisitions would be funded by debt or equity at the discretion of the directors of the Company.

The Company intends to repay existing non-revolving debt obligations over a period of time which will allow it to continue to pay dividends in the manner described under "Dividend policy and practice". Current loan agreements and interest rates allow for scheduled amortization periods of 10 years in meeting dividend objectives.

Financing restrictions on dividends caused by debt covenants

The Company has three term loans secured by assets owned or leased by the Company. The loans require blended principal and interest payments which are scheduled to term out over 10 years. The Company also has a revolving loan secured by the same assets requiring interest only payments.

The Company's revolving loans and term loans require the maintenance of certain financial covenants and conditions. Specifically, the Company must maintain a cash flow coverage ratio of not less than 1.25 to 1, the actual ratio being 2.7 to 1 at the end of the Year (2.9 to 1 - December 31, 2015) and a debt to tangible net worth ratio of not greater than 3.0 to 1, the actual ratio being 0.6 to 1 at the end of the Year (0.6 to 1 - December 31, 2015).

Income taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes. Transitional rules allow for the payment of taxes related to partnership income deferred from the 2011 fiscal year to be made over five years. The Company paid the remaining \$1.1 million of deferred taxes from 2011 partnership income in 2016. The Company is making instalment payments of \$0.6 million per month compared to \$0.9 million per month in the prior year.

Cash dividends declared

2017 dividend summary

Month	per Share	Date			Net Shares o/s ¹	Dividends
		Declared	Record	Payment		
January	0.0575	16-Jan-17	31-Jan-17	15-Feb-17	24,729,103	1.4
February	0.0575	15-Feb-17	28-Feb-17	15-Mar-17	24,729,103	1.4
Total	0.1150					2.8

2016 dividend summary

Month	per Share	Date			Net Shares o/s ¹	Dividends
		Declared	Record	Payment		
January	0.0733	19-Jan-16	31-Jan-16	12-Feb-16	24,729,103	1.8
February	0.0733	18-Feb-16	29-Feb-16	15-Mar-16	24,729,103	1.8
March	0.0733	8-Mar-16	31-Mar-16	15-Apr-16	24,729,103	1.8
April	0.0733	18-Apr-16	30-Apr-16	13-May-16	24,729,103	1.8
May	0.0733	10-May-16	31-May-16	15-Jun-16	24,729,103	1.8
June	0.0575	10-May-16	30-Jun-16	15-Jul-16	24,729,103	1.5
July	0.0575	18-Jul-16	31-Jul-16	15-Aug-16	24,729,103	1.4
August	0.0575	14-Aug-16	31-Aug-16	15-Sep-16	24,729,103	1.4
September	0.0575	19-Sep-16	30-Sep-16	14-Oct-16	24,729,103	1.5
October	0.0575	18-Oct-16	31-Oct-16	15-Nov-16	24,729,103	1.4
November	0.0575	8-Nov-16	30-Nov-16	15-Dec-17	24,729,103	1.4
December	0.0575	19-Dec-16	31-Dec-16	13-Jan-17	24,729,103	1.4
Total	0.7690					19.0

2015 dividend summary

Month	per Share	Date			Net Shares o/s ¹	Dividends
		Declared	Record	Payment		
January	0.0733	19-Jan-15	31-Jan-15	13-Feb-15	23,600,662	1.7
February	0.0733	17-Feb-15	28-Feb-15	13-Mar-15	23,629,300	1.7
March	0.0733	12-Mar-15	31-Mar-15	15-Apr-15	23,678,687	1.8
April	0.0733	15-Apr-15	30-Apr-15	15-May-15	23,698,499	1.8
May	0.0733	13-May-15	31-May-15	15-Jun-15	23,952,207	1.8
June	0.0733	14-Jun-15	30-Jun-15	15-Jul-15	24,010,703	1.8
July	0.0733	20-Jul-15	31-Jul-15	14-Aug-15	24,729,103	1.8
August	0.0733	12-Aug-15	31-Aug-15	15-Sep-15	24,729,103	1.8
September	0.0733	15-Sep-15	30-Sep-15	15-Oct-15	24,729,103	1.8
October	0.0733	16-Oct-15	31-Oct-15	13-Nov-15	24,729,103	1.8
November	0.0733	13-Nov-15	30-Nov-15	15-Dec-15	24,729,103	1.8
December	0.0733	16-Dec-15	31-Dec-15	15-Jan-16	24,729,103	1.8
Total	0.8796					21.4

Tax attributes of dividends to Shareholders

Dividends paid to Shareholders are considered 'eligible dividends'. Eligible dividends are subject to a schedule of gross-up rates and enhanced dividend tax credits providing the investor with a more favourable income stream for tax purposes. Generally, the Income Tax Act aims to provide a lower tax rate on all dividends ultimately sourced from income subject to the usual corporate level tax rates in Canada (i.e., Income that is not income of a Canadian-controlled private corporation (CCPC) subject to the small business rate).

Income taxes

Income taxes include provisions for income taxes payable on current year taxable income and temporary differences and carry-forwards which give rise to future income tax assets and liabilities. Taxes are calculated using the applicable combined federal and Alberta tax rate substantively enacted. To the extent taxes can be deferred, they will be calculated at the rate of tax expected at the time the future tax asset or liability will be realized.

Current income tax

twelve months ended December 31	2016	2015
Current tax expense	7.3	10.2
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(0.3)	(2.6)
Changes in future enacted tax rates	-	(0.6)
Permanent differences	-	-
	7.0	7.0

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Deferred taxes have been calculated using the combined federal and provincial substantially enacted for the periods reported.

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Actual income tax expense differs from the expected income tax expense that would have been computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to earnings before income taxes for the following reasons:

twelve months ended December 31	2016	2015
Profit attributable to shareholders	16.2	19.8
Income tax expense	7.0	7.0
Profit excluding income tax	23.2	26.8
Income tax using Company's domestic tax rate	27.00%	26.01%
Expected income tax expense	6.3	7.0
Changes in income tax expense resulting from:		
Effect of changes in temporary differences	0.7	0.6
Changes in future enacted tax rates	-	(0.6)
Permanent differences	-	-
Income tax expense	7.0	7.0

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Substantially enacted tax laws, as they relate to the Company's liability for current and deferred taxes, have been factored into the determination of reported taxes. Bill 2 - An Act to Restore Fairness to Public Revenue, Alberta Corporate Tax Rate Change received Royal Assent on June 29, 2015. Bill 2 increased the Alberta general corporate tax rate from 10.00% to 12.00%, effective July 1, 2015. The resulting combined federal and provincial corporate effective rate for the 2015 tax year was 26.01% and for 2016 is 27.00%.

Capital resources

The Company has demand term loans secured by its land and buildings. At the end of the Year, the Company was paying interest at a rate of 3.7%, being 1.0% above the lender's prime lending rate. The Company will make blended monthly principal and interest payments on the loans amortized over 10 years. A revolving loan has an available limit of \$18.0 million and is secured by the same assets as the demand term loans. The revolving loan requires interest only payments also at the lenders rate of prime plus 1.0%.

Deerfoot has a term loan secured by its land and buildings. Deerfoot is currently paying interest at a rate of 3.7%, being 1.0% above the lender's prime lending rate. The term loan is amortized to the year 2025 and Deerfoot will make blended monthly principal and interest payments on the loan amortized over 10 years.

	Maturity	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Credit facilities available at face value			
Revolving credit lines	2025	18.0	18.0
Term loan	2025	13.2	14.6
Deerfoot - term loan	2025	6.8	7.3
		38.0	39.9
Carrying value of borrowed amounts			
Current liabilities			
Revolving credit lines		9.8	7.3
Term loan		1.3	1.3
Deerfoot - term loan		0.7	0.6
		11.8	9.2
Non-current liabilities			
Term loan		11.9	13.3
Deerfoot - term loan		6.1	6.7
		18.0	20.0
		29.8	29.2
Interest rate			
¹ Revolving Credit Lines		3.70% (P +1.00%)	3.70% (P +1.00%)
¹ Term Loan		3.70% (P +1.00%)	3.70% (P +1.00%)
¹ Deerfoot - demand loan		3.70% (P +1.00%)	3.70% (P +1.00%)

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

¹ Prime rate (P) at the end of the Year was 2.70%.

The Company may cause to be issued unlimited numbers of shares or other securities provided they do not rank ahead of the common shares of the Company as to dividends, voting rights and other rights protected by the Limited Partnership Agreement.

Financial instruments

Fair value

The fair value of cash, restricted cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, loans and borrowings and dividends payable approximate their carrying value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises primarily from its variable rate debt in the aggregate amount of \$29.8 million. The Company is paying interest at 3.7% on traditional bank term debt and revolving debt. A 1.0% increase in interest rates would have an unfavourable impact on earnings of \$0.3 million or \$0.01/common share on an annualized basis.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and credit exposure to customers. The Company's day to day commercial banking is with 'A' rated Canadian financial institutions. Day to day commercial banking is not concentrated with a single financial institution.

The Company, in the normal course of operations, monitors the financial condition of its customers and other receivables. The Company does not have significant exposure to any individual customer or counterparty.

Carrying amounts of accounts receivable are reduced on an account specific basis when appropriate. Carrying amounts of accounts receivable are reduced by direct write-off to earnings in the period of loss recognition. At the end of the Year, past due accounts are insignificant.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from excess financial obligations over available financial assets due at any point in time. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves in order to meet on-going liquidity requirements.

Accounts payable, excluding accrued liabilities, are due in 90 days or less.

The Company's lender has scheduled monthly blended payments that will amortize the demand term loan balance by August 2025 and Deerfoot term loan balance by August 2025.

The Company's Boomtown casino in Fort McMurray is currently in a period of indemnity with our insurer through November 2017 specific to business interruption coverage stemming from the May 2016 Fort McMurray wildfire. Should monthly property revenues fall below a specified threshold the Company may submit additional claims. The timing of submitted claims and receipt of claims proceeds may temporarily increase liquidity exposure for the Company.

The AGLC requires all casinos to maintain a Minimum Continuing Net Working Capital Position ("MCNWCP"). The MCNWCP is a requirement for casino operations only. Additional working capital from non-casino operations and available debt facilities can be used to satisfy the requirement. The calculation of MCNWCP includes cash floats, restricted cash, one month's operating expenses and one month's interest costs on debt facilities including debentures. The Company is in compliance with this requirement.

Following are the undiscounted contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments:

As at December 31, 2016	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	1 year or less	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Trade and other payables	3.8	3.8	3.8	-	-
Term loans	20.0	23.4	2.7	10.8	9.9
Revolving credit facility	9.8	9.8	9.8	-	-
	33.6	37.0	16.3	10.8	9.9
<hr/>					
As at December 31, 2015					
Trade and other payables	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	-
Term loans	21.9	26.1	2.7	10.8	12.6
Revolving credit facility	7.3	7.3	7.3	-	-
	32.7	36.9	13.5	10.8	12.6

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Foreign currency risk

The Company's foreign currency risk arises primarily from the purchases of specialized goods and services in US dollars. While not significant, fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Canadian and US dollars result in cost escalation. The Company mitigates foreign currency risk by purchasing US dollars when deterioration in exchange rates is expected. US currency is held in US dollar denominated bank accounts for this purpose.

Industry risk

The Company's operations are all located in Alberta and to varying extents derive portions of their business income from corporate clients in the energy sector. As a result, the Company is exposed to some industry risk.

Non-controlling interest

A joint venturer in Deerfoot is entitled to a 9% non-controlling participating interest in the assets, liabilities, equity and income of Deerfoot.

Shareholder equity

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Shares of any class. The Company had convertible instruments that converted to common stock. Common stock is valued at the original contributed capital amount as at the 2003 plan of arrangement forming the former Gamehost Income Fund plus fair value adjustments on former Class B limited partnership units that were converted to common stock plus Shares purchased by the Company for cancellation under normal course issuer bids and amortization of a conversion privilege on the Company's matured debentures.

On April 17, 2014 the Company commenced a normal course issuer bid (the "2014 Bid"). Pursuant to the 2014 Bid, Gamehost was authorized to repurchase for cancellation up to a maximum 1.3 million common shares being equal to 10% of Gamehost's 'public float' outstanding on March 31, 2014. Notwithstanding the foregoing, pursuant to the rules of the TSX, Gamehost could not purchase more than 2,402 common shares in any one day, such amount being equal to 25% of the average daily trading volume for the six months ended March 31, 2014. Pursuant to the 2014 Bid, Gamehost repurchased 2,400 common shares at market prices averaging \$13.30 per common share before commissions during 2015. The 2014 Bid expired April 16, 2015.

On April 24, 2015 the Company commenced a normal course issuer bid (the "2015 Bid"). Pursuant to the 2015 Bid, Gamehost was authorized to purchase for cancellation up to a maximum of 1.3 million common shares, being equal to 10% of Gamehost's 'public float' outstanding on April 15, 2015. Notwithstanding the foregoing, pursuant to the rules of the TSX, Gamehost could not purchase more than 3,143 common shares in any one day, such amount being equal to 25% of the average daily trading volume of the for the six months ended March 31, 2015. No common shares were purchased under the 2015 Bid. The 2015 Bid terminated on April 23, 2016.

On April 25, 2016 the Company commenced a normal course issuer bid (the "2016 Bid"). Pursuant to the 2016 Bid, Gamehost is authorized to purchase for cancellation up to a maximum of 1,437,995 common shares, being equal to 10% of Gamehost's "public float" outstanding on April 8, 2016. Notwithstanding the foregoing, pursuant to the rules of the TSX, Gamehost may not purchase more than 4,138 common shares in any one day, such amount being equal to 25% of the average daily trading volume of the for the six months ended March 31, 2016. Common shares purchased under the 2016 Bid will be made in the open market only through the facilities of the TSX and any other Canadian marketplaces at market prices in effect on the date of trade. The 2016 Bid will terminate on April 24, 2017 or such earlier time as the 2016 Bid is completed or terminated at the option of the Company. There were 24,729,103 common shares issued and outstanding as at April 8, 2016. Of this amount, 14,379,952 common shares constitute the "public float", calculated in accordance with the rules of the TSX. No common shares were purchased under the 2016 Bid during the Year.

Related party transactions

Related party transactions are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount agreed to by the Company and the related parties. Related party balances are unsecured and non-interest bearing with no specific terms of repayment.

The Company had related party transactions with David Will and Darcy Will and/or companies owned or controlled by David Will and/or Darcy Will collectively (the "Wills"). The Wills are key management personnel, directors of the Company and significant shareholders. Together, the Wills control 35.8% of the outstanding common shares of the Company.

- The Company incurred \$1.4 million (\$1.5 million - 2015) in key management personnel compensation with the Wills for the Year which is included in administrative expenses. Compensation is in the form of short term employee benefits, director fees, management agreements and a general partnership agreement. Management fees stipulated in management services agreements are based on a percentage of revenues and/or earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization.

A management services agreement between the Company and the Wills stipulates that the Wills are entitled to 1.5% of gross operating profit before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and extraordinary items of the Company. These amounts are included in the above figures.

The management services company engaged to perform the services referred to above is also the general partner of Gamehost Limited Partnership. The partnership agreement stipulates that the general partner is entitled to 0.01% of all cash distributions of the partnership. These amounts are included in the above figures.

A management services agreement between Deerfoot and the Wills stipulates that the Wills are entitled to 1.5% of the gross revenues plus 2.0% of operational earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and extraordinary items of Deerfoot. These amounts are included in the above figures.

- The Company incurred \$0.1 million (\$nil – 2015) of charter aircraft rental expenses with Will Air Inc., a company controlled by the Wills, for the Year which is included in administrative expenses. Travel to the Company's operational centres of Grande Prairie and Fort McMurray is made more efficient via charter air services than can be accomplished through commercial carriers.
- The Company incurred \$0.1 million (\$0.1 million – 2015) of office rent expenses for the Year which is included in administrative expenses. The Company has corporate office space leased from Darcy Co Holdings Ltd., a company wholly owned by Darcy Will. Deerfoot rents its head office space from DJ Will Holdings Limited, a company wholly owned by David Will.

The Company incurred \$0.1 million (\$0.1 million – 2015) in directors fees during the Year paid to other directors of the Company which is included in administrative expenses.

The Company incurred \$0.1 million (\$0.1 million – 2015) of charter aircraft rental expenses during the Year with Noren Air Inc., a company controlled by the Company's COO, which is included in administrative expenses. The current arrangements are verbal with competitive rates for similar typed aircraft.

The Company incurred \$0.6 million (\$0.6 million – 2015) for the Year in key management personnel compensation paid to other officers or companies controlled by other officers of the Company which is included in administrative expenses. Included in these figures are fees paid under an operational services agreement between the Company and the Company's COO for overseeing site operations of the Company.

Business risks, opportunities and outlook

General economic outlook

We have seen a modest improvement in oil prices on improved supply/demand imbalances and an agreement among OPEC members and Russia to reduce outputs. While 21 of 34 economic indicators on the Government of Alberta's economic dashboard continue to report year over year declines, this is an improvement over last quarter when 27 of 34 were negative. An additional weight on the Alberta economy came into effect January 1, 2017 with the introduction of a first ever provincial carbon tax of \$20/tonne and with the election of Donald Trump as 45th President of the United States, a new shadow is casting uncertainty on economic growth for Canada. Nevertheless, very modest improvement in the Alberta economy is expected in 2017 supported on the premise of continued improvement in energy fundamentals, public sector spending and Fort McMurray wildfire reconstruction.

Local economic outlook

The prospects of additional pipeline capacity have improved since our last report. Both the Federal and British Columbia governments have given conditional approval to the Trans Mountain pipeline expansion project to the west coast and the new Trump administration in the Whitehouse have made overtures of support for the Keystone XL pipeline that would deliver crude to the Gulf of Mexico. Both projects, through still far from a green light, provide some reason for optimism. The projects would be a substantial net benefit to Canada, Alberta and Fort McMurray economies. The benefits of reconstruction following the Fort McMurray area wildfires are beginning to manifest and should continue to gain momentum through 2017.

Though the previous Year was challenging for Gamehost in Grande Prairie, the city is a major oil field supply centre and energy firms have consolidated many of their provincial operations to the region in an effort to save costs. We take this as a measure of confidence in the region and indeed have seen positive signs in the hotel business there. Pipeline activity and the start up of construction on the Site C hydro project across the provincial border in Northwestern BC are sustaining the local economy. We expect the specialized medical equipment fixturing period on the City's new \$800 million hospital and cancer treatment facility will boost hotel guest stays when it begins in earnest.

Calgary's economy is less certain into 2017. The impact of the commodity bust, felt first in the north of the province, is migrating south following a historical pattern from previous recessions. Tourism is expected to subdue the commodity recession impact to some extent supported by a lower Canadian dollar, new international air terminal, and Canada's 150th anniversary celebrations including free National Park passes.

Government regulation

The Federal Government has jurisdiction regarding First Nations lands. The Federal Government defers governmental authority to either provincial governments or First Nations Bands at their discretion. The Federal Government, to date, has chosen not to become involved in the smoking-in-public-places debate on First Nations lands. Presently, all First Nations casinos in Alberta permit smoking and enjoy a competitive edge over traditional casino operators who are subject to provincial non-smoking legislation. We believe, however, that this competitive advantage has diminished over time as the public has become accustomed to, and in many cases prefers, smoke-free public places, including casinos.

The Alberta and Canadian gaming industries are highly regulated by provincial governments resulting in high barriers of entry. Revenue sharing agreements between governments and operators are subject to change by unilateral government action. Revenue sharing and operator agreements are not the same from province to province. Neither are they the same for traditional casino operators and First Nations casino operators. Traditional casino operators in Alberta receive less favourable compensation when compared to competing Alberta First Nations operators and some of their provincial counterparts.

Since 2008 the Board of the AGLC has been deferring consideration of new casino and REC licences.

Competition

Management is not aware of any gaming expansions that could have a material effect on the Company's operations. We detail below, however, some new and existing conditions that could have a moderate impact on operations which we are following.

There are eight slot gaming licences issued in the Calgary region including a racing entertainment centre (REC) located in an adjacent county to the north. The Company's Deerfoot Inn & Casino is located deep in the south east quadrant of the city with the nearest casino competition some 13 kilometres to the north west. There is sparse competition to the Deerfoot's rooming business. The closest competition is operated by a related party. This property operates at a different price point to the Deerfoot and has been beneficial in boosting banquet and conference capacity for Deerfoot. Otherwise, the next closest competition is an older property located 4.2 kilometres to the north also offering banquet and convention services. A new branded hotel opened in December 2015 9.7 kilometres south of the Deerfoot and adjacent to the new provincial South Health Campus. This short and long-term stay property serves the mid-scale luxury market with full service amenities. The property has had no material impact on the Deerfoot.

The First Nations casino on Calgary's western edge also provides hotel accommodations, meeting/conference and event space. Their showroom allows for larger single night live performances than can be accommodated at Deerfoot, but otherwise, the Deerfoot maintains a superior overall location and conference packaging.

The Great Northern Casino in Grande Prairie is the only full service casino in the city. Evergreen Park is the area's agriribition and trade grounds located 8.5 kilometres from the city centre. The park operates a small REC with off-track betting, 99 slot machines and VLTs. Great Northern Casino has the cities premier intimate live entertainment space. The F&B market is competitive and ever-changing, but the casino's unique offering and location give it a competitive niche.

The Company's Service Plus hotel property operates in a highly competitive market, but continues to succeed on superior location and service. The property is directly across from the area's community college and a favoured choice of sports teams. Service Plus is also adjacent to the Gateway Power Centre big box shopping outlet and convenient for those travelling to Grande Prairie as their nearest major market city. A new extended stay hotel opened in June 2016 on a site directly across the street from Service Plus. The property was developed by a related party and is intended to provide services to a different segment of the rooming market. The new hotel is not having a material impact on occupancy at Service Plus.

The Company's Boomtown Casino in Fort McMurray operates without any gaming related competition in the trading area. At present, gaming demand is well served by the Company's current capacity. More immediate and significant threats exist to the food and beverage segment of our business as the municipality opens new commercial developments for franchise and independent operators. The Company is ramping up efforts to attract a larger segment of the local population with less reliance on a transient workforce.

Under a predecessor government, AGLC invited submissions to a request for proposal for a turnkey online gaming solution. The province's current elected government has not followed suit with some provincial counterparts into the online gaming space and in fact announced that any plans by the former government were being shelved. Albertans continue to have access to grey market online gaming sites.

Information Security

Gamehost relies on information technology systems for the efficient management and operation of its business. Reliability and security of these systems is essential to effective uninterrupted operations and information privacy. The Company relies significantly on AGLC systems and security protocols related to AGLC owned and controlled electronic games. Additional Company owned and implemented technology systems are deployed. Although AGLC and Company information technology systems contain safeguards against unauthorized access there is risk that safeguards could fail or be breached. Failure of, or malicious security breach, to any of AGLC or Company systems could result in adverse consequences, including, but not limited to, unavailability, disrupted functionality, loss, corruption, ransom or unauthorized disclosure of sensitive Company, customer, vendor or employee information. The Company attempts to prevent any such failures or breaches through the implementation of effective internal controls, processes, procedures and technology security measures. The Company contracts third party providers, skilled in the area of information systems to advise, implement and manage network and information security, but there can be no assurance that these measures will be fully effective. There were no known or detected breaches during the Year.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Standards, amendments and interpretations effective and applied

The Company has applied the following new and amended standards, effective January 1, 2016. Changes were made in accordance with applicable transitional provisions. Application of the standards, amendments and interpretations have had no material impact on the Company's financial statements.

- *IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment ("IAS 16") and IAS 38 - Intangible Assets* - amendments provide additional guidance on how the depreciation or amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets should be calculated.
- *IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting* - clarifies the meaning of 'elsewhere in the interim report' and requires a cross-reference.

- IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements ("IFRS 10") and IAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures ("IAS 28") - amendments requiring that a full gain or loss should be recognized on the loss of control of a business, whether the business is housed in a subsidiary or not. At the same time, the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 - Business Combinations to an associate or joint venture should only be recognized to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.
- *IFRS 10, IFRS 12 - Disclosure of Interests in Other entities and IAS 28* - The IASB published 'Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception' resulting in amendments to address issues that have arisen in the context of applying the consolidation exception for investment entities.
- *IFRS 11 - Acquisition of an Interest in a Joint Operation* - amended to improve comparability of reported financial information by providing guidance on how a joint operator accounts for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation, in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business. It would require a joint operator to account for such an acquisition by applying IFRS 3 - Business Combinations and other standards, and disclosing the relevant information specified in those IFRSs for business combinations.

Standards and amendments to standards and interpretations that are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2016 have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements but are described below. For those standards where earlier application is permitted, the Company expects to apply the changes at the effective date.

- *IAS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows* - amended to provide better clarity to statement readers about an entity's financing activities. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Earlier application is permitted.
- *IAS 12 - Income Taxes* - amended to clarify when a deferred tax asset should be recognised for unrealized losses. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Earlier application is permitted.
- *IAS 40 - Investment Property* - amended to clarify that a property should be transferred to, or from, investment property, only when there is a change in use and further clarifies the circumstances when a change in use has occurred. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier application is permitted.
- *IFRIC 22 - Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration* - issued to clarify the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income and for further clarifies that multiple payments or receipts give rise to separate transaction dates. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier application is permitted.
- *IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments* (replaces IAS 39) - addresses the classification and measurement requirements of financial assets and liabilities. It is intended to improve transparency in the disclosure of expected credit losses. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and is to be applied retrospectively.
- *IFRS 16 - Leases* (replaces IAS 17) - specifies how to recognise, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard is substantially unchanged from IAS 17. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

Management is currently assessing the impact of the above future accounting changes on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Additional information

All required public disclosures including material documents, press releases, annual information form and financial statements of the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Additional information about the Company can be found at www.gamehost.ca.